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			2612	

DATE MAILED: 06/30/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.		Applicant(s)	
	09/977,319		KITAWAKI, HARUYUKI	
	Examiner		Art Unit	
	Aung S. Moe		2612	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-34 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 4,5,9,10,15,19,20,25,28 and 29 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-3,6,8, 11-14, 16-18, 21-24, 27 and 30-34 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 7 and 26 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____. |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____. | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____. |

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1. Applicant's election without traverse of Species of Figs. 1-11 and claims 1-3, 6-8, 11-14, 16-18, 21-24, 26-27 and 30-34 in the reply filed on 3/21/2005 is acknowledged.
2. Claims 4-5, 9-10, 15, 19-20, 25, 28 and 29 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b) as being drawn to a nonelected Species, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Election was made **without** traverse in the reply filed on 3/21/2005.

Specification

3. Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to ***a single paragraph on a separate sheet*** within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

4. The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because the abstract should be in a single paragraph. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

5. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

6. Claims 13-18, 21-22 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 13 recites the limitation "the predetermined function" in line 9. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim 21 recites the limitation "the predetermined function" in line 10. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claim 31 recites the limitation "the predetermined function" in line 9. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

The remaining claims (dependent claims) are dependent on the rejected based claim (independent claims) and therefore inherit the deficiencies thereof.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

7. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

8. Claims 1-3, 6, 11-14, 16, 21-22, 23-24 and 30-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Okazaki et al (U.S. 2001/0045983A1).

Regarding claim 1, Okazaki '983 discloses system having a plurality of devices (i.e., see Figs. 1, 2 and 21, the elements 50, 56 and 52), comprising:

first transmission means (i.e., noted the elements 50/56 is used to transmit information to the device 52 as shown in Fig. 2) for transmitting specific information (i.e., noted the access information of specific user's name, host name, camera name, pan/tilt/zoom data and use state as shown in Fig. 4, 9 and 23 are transmitted from the camera servers to the client device when the acquisition button as shown in Figs. 12/22 is activated) of a first device (i.e., the camera server side 50/56 as shown in Fig. 2 and noted the elements 250/256 as shown in Fig. 21) to a second device (i.e., the elements 52 of Fig. 2 and 252 of Fig. 21; see page 6, paragraphs 0114+ and page 9, paragraph 0161+);

second transmission means for transmitting setup data according to the specific information transmitted by said first transmission means to the first device (i.e., noted the client control device as shown in Fig. 2 and 21 is capable of transmitting the camera setup data, such as pan, tilt, and zoom information to change the camera setting at the camera server side according to the camera access information received from the camera server device; see page 6, paragraphs 0116+); and

change means (i.e., noted that the camera server device contain a control device 66/266 for changing the camera's parameter, e.g., zoom/pan/tilt setup of the camera) for changing a setup of the first device (i.e., noted the camera server device as shown in Fig. 2) upon executing

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a predetermined function (i.e., Pan, Tilt or Zoom function of the camera) on the basis of the setup data transmitted by said second transmission means (i.e., noted the camera setup data, such that Pan, Tilt and Zoom setup data, transmitted from the client device; see paragraphs 0116+, 0124+ and 0129+).

Regarding claim 2, Okazaki '983 discloses the system according to claim 1, wherein said first transmission means transmits the specific information together with identification information that specifies a user of the first device (i.e., noted from Figs. 4, 9 and 23 that the camera access information transmitted to the client device from the camera server contains the specific camera name together with the users/host name, owner and other relative identification information to the client device, so that the client can identify the specific user of the camera).

Regarding claim 3, Okazaki '983 discloses wherein said second transmission means transmits the setup data in accordance with the identification information transmitted by said first transmission means (i.e., noted from Figs. 15, 16 and 27 that the camera parameter setup data, e.g., Pan/Tilt/Zoom, is transmitted from the client device based on the identification information such that specific camera name together with the users/host name, owner and other relative information received from the camera server; see paragraphs 0116+, 0124+ and 0168+).

Regarding claim 6, Okazaki '983 discloses further comprising: acquisition means for acquiring identification information of a user who uses the first device (i.e., noted that the camera control client as shown in Figs. 2 and 21 is capable of acquiring a user name of a specific camera from the camera server; also see Figs. 4, 9, and 12, noted the acquisition button 110 as shown in Fig. 12), and wherein said first transmission means transmits the specific information

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together with the identification information acquired by said acquisition means (i.e., the display portion 136/284 of Figs. 12 and 22 is capable of displaying the specification camera name and other identification data of the camera transmitted from the camera server which is acquired from the client control device; see paragraphs 0114+ and 0161+).

Regarding claim 11, Okazaki '983 discloses a system having a plurality of devices (i.e., see Figs. 1, 2 and 21, the elements 50, 56 and 52), comprising:

first transmission means (i.e., noted the elements 50/56 is used to transmit information to the device 52 as shown in Fig. 2) for transmitting identification information that specifies a user of a first device (i.e., noted the access information of specific user's name, host name, camera name, pan/tilt/zoom data and use state as shown in Fig. 4, 9 and 23 are transmitted from the camera servers to the client device when the acquisition button as shown in Figs. 12/22 is activated) to a second device (i.e., the client device as shown in Figs. 2 and 21; see page 6, paragraphs 0114+ and page 9, paragraph 0161+);

second transmission means for transmitting setup data to the first device in accordance with the identification information transmitted by said first transmission means (i.e., noted the client control device as shown in Fig. 2 and 21 is capable of transmitting the camera setup data, such as pan, tilt, and zoom information to change the camera setting at the camera server side according to the camera access information received from the camera server device; see page 6, paragraphs 0116+); and

change means (i.e., noted that the camera server device contain a control device 66/266 for changing the camera's parameter, e.g., zoom/pan/tilt setup of the camera) for changing a

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setup of the first device (i.e., Pan/Tilt/Zoom setup at the camera server device) upon executing a predetermined function on the basis of the setup data (i.e., noted the camera setup data, such that Pan, Tilt and Zoom setup data, transmitted from the client device; see paragraphs 0116+, 0124+ and 0129+) transmitted by said second transmission means.

Regarding claim 12, Okazaki '983 discloses wherein said first transmission means transmits the identification information together with specific information of the first device (i.e., noted from Figs. 4, 9 and 23 that the camera access information transmitted to the client device from the camera server contains the specific camera name together with the users/host name, owner and other relative identification information to the client device, so that the client can identify the specific user of the camera).

Regarding claim 13, Okazaki '983 discloses a first device (i.e., the camera server as shown in Figs. 2 and 21) which can execute a predetermined function (i.e., Executing of Pan, Tilt and Zoom operation; see page 3, paragraph 0073+), comprising:

transmission means (i.e., noted the elements 50/56 is used to transmit information to the device 52 as shown in Fig. 2) for transmitting specific information of said first device to (i.e., noted the access information of specific user's name, host name, camera name, pan/tilt/zoom data and use state as shown in Fig. 4, 9 and 23 are transmitted from the camera servers to the client device when the acquisition button as shown in Figs. 12/22 is activated) a second device (i.e., the client device as shown in Figs. 2 and 21; see page 6, paragraphs 0114+ and page 9, paragraph 0161+);

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reception means (i.e., the camera server 50/56 is capable of receiving the camera setup data, such as Pan, Tilt and Zoom setup data from the client control device 52) for receiving setup data transmitted by the second device (52) in accordance with the transmitted specific information (i.e., the camera access information; see page 6, paragraphs 0114+ and 0116); and

change means (i.e., noted that the camera server device contain a control device 66/266 for changing the camera's parameter, e.g., zoom/pan/tilt setup of the camera) for changing a setup upon executing the predetermined function (i.e., Pan, Tilt of Zoom function of the camera) on the basis of the setup data received by said reception means (i.e., noted the camera setup data, such that Pan, Tilt and Zoom setup data, transmitted from the client device; see paragraphs 0116+, 0124+ and 0129+).

Regarding claim 14, Okazaki '983 discloses wherein said transmission means transmits the specific information together with identification information that specifies a user of said first device (i.e., noted from Figs. 4, 9 and 23 that the camera access information transmitted to the client device from the camera server contains the specific camera name together with the users/host name, owner and other relative identification information to the client device, so that the client can identify the specific user of the camera).

Regarding claim 16, Okazaki '983 discloses further comprising: acquisition means for acquiring identification information of a user who uses said first device (i.e., noted that the camera control client as shown in Figs. 2 and 21 is capable of acquiring a user name of a specific camera from the camera server; also see Figs. 4, 9, and 12, noted the acquisition button 110 as shown in Fig. 12), and wherein said transmission means transmits the specific information

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together with the identification information acquired by said acquisition means (i.e., the display portion 136/284 of Figs. 12 and 22 is capable of displaying the specification camera name and other identification data of the camera transmitted from the camera server which is acquired from the client control device; see paragraphs 0114+ and 0161+).

Regarding claim 21, Okazaki '983 discloses a first device (i.e., the camera server as shown in Figs. 2 and 21) which can execute a predetermined function (i.e., Executing of Pan, Tilt and Zoom operation; see page 3, paragraph 0073+), comprising:

transmission means (i.e., noted the elements 50/56 is used to transmit information to the device 52 as shown in Fig. 2) for transmitting identification information of a user who uses said first device (i.e., noted the access information of specific user's name, host name, camera name, pan/tilt/zoom data and use state as shown in Fig. 4, 9 and 23 are transmitted from the camera servers to the client device when the acquisition button as shown in Figs. 12/22 is activated; see page 6, paragraphs 0114+ and page 9, paragraph 0161+) to a second device (i.e., the client control unit 52);

reception means (i.e., the camera server 50/56 is capable of receiving the camera setup data, such as Pan, Tilt and Zoom setup data from the client control device 52) for receiving setup data transmitted by the second device (52) in accordance with the transmitted identification information (i.e., noted the camera access information as shown in Figs. 4, 9 and 23 contain the identification data for a specific camera/user; see page 6, paragraphs 0114+); and

change means (i.e., noted that the camera server device contain a control device 66/266 for changing the camera's parameter, e.g., zoom/pan/tilt setup of the camera) for changing a

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setup upon executing the predetermined function (i.e., Pan, Tilt or Zoom function of the camera) on the basis of the setup data received by said reception means (i.e., noted the camera setup data, such that Pan, Tilt and Zoom setup data, transmitted from the client device; see paragraphs 0116+, 0124+ and 0129+).

Regarding claim 22, Okazaki '983 discloses wherein said transmission means transmits the identification information together with specific information of said first device (i.e., noted from Figs. 4, 9 and 23 that the camera access information transmitted to the client device from the camera server contains the specific camera name together with the users/host name, owner and other relative identification information to the client device, so that the client can identify the specific user of the camera).

Regarding claim 23, Okazaki '983 discloses a second device (i.e., the client control device 52/252 as shown in Figs. 2 and 21) which can change a setup (i.e., the camera's parameter setup such as Pan/Tilt/Zoom) of a first device (i.e., the camera server 50/56 and 250/256 as shown in Figs. 2 and 21), comprising:

reception means for receiving specific information of the first device transmitted by the first device (i.e., the camera control client 72/272 as shown in Figs. 2 and 21 is capable of receiving a camera access information lists transmitted from the camera server 50/56, so that the specific information, such as user's name, host name, camera name, pan/tilt/zoom data and use state as shown in Fig. 4, 9 and 23 can be display on the display device 60/260 at the client device; see page 6, paragraphs 0114+ and page 9, paragraph 0161+); and

transmission means for transmitting setup data in accordance with the specific information received by said reception means (i.e., noted the client control device as shown in Fig. 2 and 21 is capable of transmitting the camera setup data, such as pan, tilt, and zoom information to change the camera setting at the camera server side according to the camera access information received from the camera server device; see page 6, paragraphs 0116+), wherein the setup data to be transmitted by said transmission means is data used by the first device to change a setup upon executing a predetermined function (i.e., noted that the camera server device contain a control device 66/266 for changing the camera's parameter setup, e.g., zoom/pan/tilt setup of the camera, transmitted from the client control device).

Regarding claim 24, Okazaki '983 discloses wherein said transmission means transmits the setup data in accordance with identification information that specifies a user of the first device transmitted from the first device (i.e., noted from Figs. 4, 9 and 23 that the camera access information transmitted to the client device from the camera server contains the specific camera name together with the users/host name, owner and other relative identification information to the client device, so that the client can identify the specific user of the camera).

Regarding claim 30, Okazaki '983 discloses a second device (i.e., the client control device as shown in Figs. 2 and 21) which can change a setup of a first device (i.e., the camera server device as shown in Figs. 2 and 21), comprising: reception means for receiving identification information that specifies a user of the first device transmitted by the first device; and transmission means for transmitting setup data in accordance with the identification information received by said reception means, wherein the setup data to be transmitted by said transmission means is data used by the first device to change a setup upon executing a

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predetermined function (*i.e., it is noted that claims 30 is corresponding to the previous rejected claims 1-3, 6, 11-14, 16, 21-22 and 23-24, thus, claim 30 is rejected for the same reason as discussed. Please see the Examiner's comments with respect to claims 1-3, 6, 11-14, 16, 21-22 and 23-24 above).*

Regarding claim 31, Okazaki '983 discloses a method of controlling a first device (*i.e., the camera server device as shown in Figs. 2 and 21)* which can execute a predetermined function (*i.e., Pan, Tilt of Zoom function of the camera*), comprising: the transmission step of transmitting specific information of the first device to a second device; the reception step of receiving setup data transmitted by the second device in accordance with the transmitted specific information; and the change step of changing a setup upon executing the predetermined function on the basis of the setup data received in the reception step (*i.e., it is noted that claims 31 is corresponding to the previous rejected claims 1-3, 6, 11-14, 16, 21-22 and 23-24, thus, claim 31 is rejected for the same reason as discussed. Please see the Examiner's comments with respect to claims 1-3, 6, 11-14, 16, 21-22 and 23-24 above).*

Regarding claim 32, Okazaki '983 discloses method of controlling a first device which can execute a predetermined function, comprising: the transmission step of transmitting identification information of a user who uses the first device to a second device; the reception step of receiving setup data transmitted by the second device in accordance with the transmitted identification information; and the change step of changing a setup upon executing the predetermined function on the basis of the setup data received in the reception step (*i.e., it is noted that claims 32 is corresponding to the previous rejected claims 1-3, 6, 11-14, 16, 21-22*

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and 23-24, thus, claim 32 is rejected for the same reason as discussed. Please see the Examiner's comments with respect to claims 1-3, 6, 11-14, 16, 21-22 and 23-24 above).

Regarding claim 33, Okazaki '983 discloses a method of controlling a second device which can change a setup of a first device, comprising: the reception step of receiving specific information of the first device transmitted by the first device; and the transmission step of transmitting setup data in accordance with the specific information received in the reception step, wherein the setup data to be transmitted in the transmission step is data used by the first device to change a setup upon executing a predetermined function (*i.e., it is noted that claims 33 is corresponding to the previous rejected claims 1-3, 6, 11-14, 16, 21-22 and 23-24, thus, claim 33 is rejected for the same reason as discussed. Please see the Examiner's comments with respect to claims 1-3, 6, 11-14, 16, 21-22 and 23-24 above).*

Regarding claim 34, Okazaki '983 discloses a method of controlling a second device which can change a setup of a first device, comprising: the reception step of receiving identification information that specifies a user of the first device transmitted by the first device; and the transmission step of transmitting setup data in accordance with the identification information received in the reception step, wherein the setup data to be transmitted in the transmission step is data used by the first device to change a setup upon executing a predetermined function (*i.e., it is noted that claims 34 is corresponding to the previous rejected claims 1-3, 6, 11-14, 16, 21-22 and 23-24, thus, claim 33 is rejected for the same reason as discussed. Please see the Examiner's comments with respect to claims 1-3, 6, 11-14, 16, 21-22 and 23-24 above).*

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9. Claims 1, 8, 13, 18, 23, 27, 31 and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Watanabe (US 2002/0101514 A1).

Regarding claim 1, Watanabe '514 discloses system having a plurality of devices (i.e., see Figs. 1, 4 and 6), comprising:

first transmission means (i.e., noted the element 105 of the camera unit 1A) for transmitting specific information (i.e., the camera setting parameters of the camera unit 1A is transmitted to the computer 1B as discussed in Fig. 3, the steps S1304) of a first device (1A) to a second device (1B);

second transmission means (i.e., note the element 109 of the computer unit 1B) for transmitting setup data (i.e., noted that the setting values for the camera unit 1A is transmitted from the camera setting parameter 113 through the interface 109 of the computer 1B based on the specific camera setting parameters transmitted from the camera unit 1A during the steps 1304 as shown in Fig. 3; see paragraphs 0249-0253) according to the specific information transmitted by said first transmission means (105) to the first device (1A); and

change means (103) for changing a setup of the first device (1A) upon executing a predetermined function (i.e., noted that the control unit 103 is capable of changing the camera setting parameters, such as tint, color gain, f-stop number and shutter speed) on the basis of the setup data (i.e., the camera setting parameters transmitted from the computer; see paragraphs 0233 and 0253) transmitted by said second transmission means (109).

Regarding claim 8, Watanabe '514 discloses the system according to claim 1, wherein the setup data transmitted by said second transmission means (i.e., see Fig. 3 and 4-5) can be

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registered from the first device (1A) in the second device (1B)(i.e., as discussed in paragraphs 0251-0253, the camera setting parameter, i.e., the shutter speed, received from the camera unit 1A can be register in the computer 1B by selecting one of two buttons on the sub-window 502 as shown in Fig. 5).

Regarding claim 13, Watanabe '514 discloses a first device (i.e., 1A) which can execute a predetermined function (i.e., noted the camera setting parameters executed by the camera unit 1A as discussed in paragraph 0233), comprising:

transmission means (105) for transmitting specific information of said first device (1A) to a second device (i.e., the camera setting parameters of the camera unit 1A is transmitted to the computer 1B as discussed in Fig. 3, the steps S1304);

reception means (i.e., noted that the element 105 of the camera unit 1A is capable of receiving the camera setting information form the computer unit 1B) for receiving setup data transmitted by the second device in accordance with the transmitted specific information (i.e., noted that the setting values for the camera unit 1A is transmitted from the camera setting parameter 113 through the interface 109 of the computer 1B based on the specific camera setting parameters transmitted from the camera unit 1A during the steps 1304 as shown in Fig. 3; see paragraphs 0249-0253); and

change means (103) for changing a setup upon executing the predetermined function (i.e., noted that the control unit 103 is capable of changing the camera setting parameters, such as tint, color gain, f-stop number and shutter speed) on the basis of the setup data received (i.e., the

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camera setting parameters transmitted from the computer; see paragraphs 0233 and 0253) by said reception means (105).

Regarding claim 18, Watanabe '514 discloses the device according to claim 13, further comprising: registration means for registering the setup data in the second device (i.e., as discussed in paragraphs 0251-0253, the camera setting parameter, i.e., the shutter speed, received from the camera unit 1A can be register in the computer 1B by selecting one of two buttons on the sub-window 502 as shown in Fig. 5).

Regarding claim 23, Watanabe '514 discloses a second device (1B) which can change a setup (i.e., the camera setting parameters) of a first device (1A), comprising:

reception means (i.e., the element 109 of the computer unit 1B) for receiving specific information of the first device transmitted by the first device (i.e., noted the camera setting parameters of the camera unit 1A is transmitted to the computer 1B as discussed in Fig. 3, the steps S1304); and

transmission means (i.e., noted the elements 109 and 112 of the computer unit 1B) for transmitting setup data in accordance with the specific information received by said reception means (i.e., noted that the setting values for the camera unit 1A is transmitted from the camera setting parameter 113 through the interface 109 of the computer 1B based on the specific camera setting parameters transmitted from the camera unit 1A during the steps 1304 as shown in Fig. 3; see paragraphs 0249-0253), wherein the setup data to be transmitted by said transmission means (109/112) is data used by the first device (1A) to change a setup upon executing a predetermined function (i.e., noted that the control unit 103 of the camera unit 1A is capable of changing the

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camera setting parameters, such as tint, color gain, f-stop number and shutter speed based on the camera setting parameters transmitted from the computer side 1B; see paragraphs 0233 and 0253).

Regarding claim 27, Watanabe '514 discloses the device according to claim 23, wherein the setup data is data registered by the first device (i.e., as discussed in paragraphs 0251-0253, the camera setting parameter, i.e., the shutter speed, received from the camera unit 1A can be register in the computer 1B by selecting one of two buttons on the sub-window 502 as shown in Fig. 5).

Regarding claim 31, Watanabe '514 discloses a method of controlling a first device (1A) which can execute a predetermined function (i.e., noted the camera setting parameters executed by the camera unit 1A as discussed in paragraph 0233), comprising:

the transmission step of transmitting specific information of the first device to a second device (i.e., the camera setting parameters of the camera unit 1A is transmitted to the computer 1B as discussed in Fig. 3, the steps S1304);

the reception step of receiving setup data transmitted by the second device in accordance with the transmitted specific information (i.e., noted that the setting values are received at the camera unit 1A from the camera setting parameter 113 through the interface 109 of the computer 1B based on the specific camera setting parameters transmitted from the camera unit 1A during the steps 1304 as shown in Fig. 3; see paragraphs 0249-0253); and

the change step of changing a setup upon executing the predetermined function (i.e., noted that the control unit 103 of the camera unit 1A is capable of changing the camera setting

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parameters, such as tint, color gain, f-stop number and shutter speed based on the camera setting data received from the computer unit 1B; see paragraphs 0233 and 0253) on the basis of the setup data received in the reception step.

Regarding claim 33, Watanabe '514 discloses a method of controlling (i.e., see Figs. 3, 4 and 5) a second device (1B) which can change a setup of a first device (1A), comprising:

the reception step of receiving specific information of the first device transmitted by the first device (i.e., the camera setting parameters of the camera unit 1A is received at the computer 1B via the element 109 as discussed in Fig. 3, the steps S1304); and

the transmission step of transmitting setup data in accordance with the specific information received in the reception step (i.e., noted that the setting values for the camera unit 1A is transmitted from the camera setting parameter 113 through the interface 109 of the computer 1B based on the specific camera setting parameters transmitted from the camera unit 1A during the steps 1304 as shown in Fig. 3; see paragraphs 0249-0253), wherein the setup data to be transmitted in the transmission step is data used by the first device (1A) to change a setup upon executing a predetermined function (i.e., noted that the control unit 103 of the camera unit 1A is capable of changing the camera setting parameters, such as tint, color gain, f-stop number and shutter speed based on the camera setting parameters transmitted from the computer side 1B; see paragraphs 0233 and 0253).

Allowable Subject Matter

10. Claims 7 and 26 objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

11. Claim 17 would be allowable if rewritten to overcome the rejection(s) under 35 U.S.C. 112, 2nd paragraph, set forth in this Office action and to include all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

12. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Following prior arts show a system and method for controlling the camera system:

5,606,365 6,750,902 5,999,213

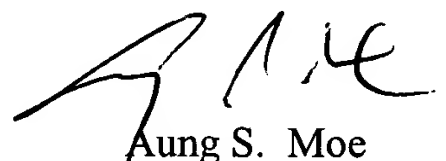
6,006,039 6,628,325 6,707,947

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Aung S. Moe whose telephone number is 571-272-7314. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri (9-5).

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Wendy Garber can be reached on 571-272-7308. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Aung S. Moe
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2612

A. Moe
June 24, 2005